

**48835 to 48837—Continued.**

of the droughty inlands. It has large, whitish leaves and numerous flowers in terminal clusters, and at all stages of its growth is decidedly ornamental. When grass and other herbage fail it is cut down and the leaves fed to sheep and cattle, which seem to thrive on them. (Adapted from *The Pastoral Finance Association Magazine, Sydney, vol. 5, p. 33.*)

**48836. GELJERA PARVIFLORA** Lindl. Rutaceæ.**Wilga.**

A tall shrub or tree, up to 30 feet in height, native to the interior of New South Wales. It has slender branches and narrow leaves, and when full grown is very ornamental, resembling somewhat the weeping willow. Its drought-enduring qualities are remarkable, as it will continue to grow under the most adverse climatic conditions. It is often cut down for feeding to stock, especially sheep, which eat it readily and seem to do well on it. (Adapted from *The Pastoral Finance Association Magazine, Sydney, vol. 5, p. 132.*)

**48837. MIDA ACUMINATA** (R. Br.) Kuntze. Santalaceæ.**Quandong.**

The quandong, sometimes called "native peach," attains a height of 20 to 30 feet, and is found in the hotter and drier parts of New South Wales. The lanceolate leaves are much relished by cattle, and because of the remarkable drought-enduring properties of this tree it is very valuable in times of scarcity of rain. The fruit is red, from 1½ to 3 inches in circumference, and of considerable economic value. The succulent outer part is edible, and makes an excellent conserve and jelly. The edible kernels have a pleasant flavor and contain a large percentage of oil, which when burned gives a good light. (Adapted from *The Pastoral Finance Association Magazine, Sydney, vol. 5, p. 33.*)

**48838. MOURIRIA PUSA** Gardn. Melastomaceæ.**Pusa.***(Ciposia mandapuca* Alv. Silv.)

From Minas Geraes, Brazil. Presented by Dr. Alvaro da Silveira, Bello Horizonte. Received December 27, 1919.

"The fruit is edible; the pulp is sweet and of a flavor most pleasing to the natives." (*Silveira.*)

A small tree, about 10 feet high, with an upright stem and horizontal branches. The obliquely globose, edible fruit is as large as that of the common wild cherry. It is called *pusa* by the natives, who esteem it for its sweet pulp and pleasing flavor. (Adapted from *Hooker's Journal of Botany, p. 23.*)

**48839. SAMBUCUS NIGRA** L. Caprifoliaceæ.**Elderberry.**

From Wiesbaden, Germany. Presented by Mr. Hugo Mulertt. Received October 15, 1919.

"Last year I found growing in an abandoned quarry in the Taunus Mountains, here near the Rhine, a young elderbush (*Sambucus*), bearing apparently for the first time. The fruits instead of being black were greenish golden in color and semitransparent when ripe; the individual berries were about three or four times as large of those of the common *Sambucus nigra* and very sweet and spicy. They were used in cookery and found excellent and quite distinct in taste. The fact, too, that the juice does not stain table linen nor one's teeth is of no little importance. I have propagated it from seeds and cuttings successfully. The bush bore 2½ pounds of fruit last year; this year I gathered 21 pounds from it." (*Mulertt.*)